

REMARKS

In this paper, claims 1-10 and 12-27 are canceled, and claims 28-48 have been added. After entry of the above amendment, claims 28-48 are pending, and claims 1-27 have been canceled.

Claims 1-5, 7-10, 12-13, 23 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwaller (US 5,247,430) in view of admitted prior art. Claims 1-5, 7-10, 12-13, 23 and 26 have been canceled, so this basis for rejection is considered moot. The following comments apply to newly added claims 28-47.

Claim 28 recites a programmed power/control circuit that receives power from a power supply and outputs a composite signal having a power signal component and a control signal component, wherein the control signal component contains information such that the composite signal can be decoded to extract the information contained in the control signal component. A first electrical bicycle component receives the composite signal and is controlled by the information contained in the control signal component of the composite signal, and a second electrical bicycle component receives the composite signal but is not controlled by the control signal component of the composite signal. A power stabilizing circuit receives the composite signal, stabilizes power provided from the composite signal, and provides stabilized power to the second electrical bicycle component.

Schwaller discloses a switching controller (1) including an electrical switch (3) (Fig. 2) that produces the pulsed signal shown in Fig. 3 during high-speed operation of an A/C generator (G). The signal shown in Fig. 3 is smoothed by the L-C filter shown in Fig. 2 and described at column 3, lines 53-54 to produce an output DC voltage  $U_A$ . The output DC voltage  $U_A$  is used to power one or more lamps  $R_L$ ,  $V_{L1}$ ,  $V_{L2}$ , etc. Assuming the pulsed signal shown in Fig. 3 is interpreted to be a composite power/control signal, then once the signal is processed by the L-C filter and converted into a DC voltage, a composite signal that can be decoded to extract information contained in a control signal component no longer exists. Only a power signal remains. Thus, not only does Schwaller fail to disclose the claimed composite signal, but Schwaller also fails to disclose a first electrical bicycle component that receives the composite signal and is controlled by the information contained in the

control signal component of the composite signal, or a second electrical bicycle component that receives the composite signal but is not controlled by the control signal component of the composite signal. Schwaller also fails to disclose the CPU recited in claim 2, or the first electrical bicycle component comprising a CPU that receives the composite signal and is controlled by the control signal component of the composite signal as recited in claim 48.

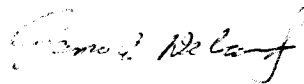
Claim 6 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwaller in view of admitted prior art and Gohda (US 4,609,982). Claim 6 has been canceled, so this basis for rejection is considered moot.

Claims 14-19, 24 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwaller in view of admitted prior art and Turner (US 2002/0014366). Claims 14-19, 24 and 25 have been canceled, so this basis for rejection is considered moot.

Claims 20-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwaller in view of admitted prior art, Turner and Gohda. Claims 20-22 have been canceled, so this basis for rejection is considered moot.

Accordingly, it is believed that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103 have been overcome by the foregoing amendment and remarks, and it is submitted that the claims are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of this application as amended is respectfully requested. Allowance of all claims is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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